

TP 939.E 32
Div. 10

EGYPTIAN

PRIMERS : FILLERS
& GLAZES *for* METALS



DURABLE
AS THE SPHINX

~~296-31.R~~

~~16~~

296/900

Egyptian Primers, Fillers and Glazes



THESE products, when used in combination, form the foundation of a perfect finish with lacquers and lacquer enamels on all metals, particularly cast bases used in the manufacture of various kinds of machinery, such as scales, meat slicing machines, coffee grinders, etc., and automobile bodies and similar lines.

Their advantages over materials compounded on oil bases are numerous, perhaps the most important being their quick, air drying qualities. The natural, air drying properties of these primers, fillers and glazes tend to lend durability and length of life to the finish because unlike the oil base products, the solvents are not forced out entirely by excessive oven heat which destroys permanent adhesion.

Equally as important is the matter of speedy production. Where it takes weeks to turn out a job with oil base materials, owing to slow drying and the necessity of baking each coat, days will suffice with the Egyptian air drying finishes, while the finishing of a piece of work requiring days can be reduced to hours.

This advantage of being air drying eliminating, as it does, customary baking ovens and the time necessary to dry oil bases, cuts down most materially the

enormous factory space generally required for the large production of any article.

Following is a brief description of the materials and directions for their use:

Egyptian Metal Primer

This primer is manufactured in Brown and White. The former is recommended for all classes of work and, despite the color, will be found to work equally as well under white finishes as any of the darker shades.

Egyptian Metal Filler

This product comes in White and three colors—Brown, Yellow and Gray. Here again Brown is recommended as being the most desirable for general purposes. The other colors are suggested for use particularly with lighter shades of enamels and where a great deal of glazing is to be done on small parts, as usually such work is done at a bench where sometimes the light is none too good. It will then be found that the use of the lighter colored fillers makes it easier to detect indentations or holes in need of glazing.

Egyptian Metal Glazes

Egyptian Metal Glazes are supplied in the same shades as the Fillers and the selection of color should be governed by the shade of Filler used.

Directions For Use

Cleaning and Preparation of Metals



BEFORE applying Primers and Fillers, the most essential point in preparing the metal parts is cleanliness. There must be not the least trace of oil, grease or dust on the work, for if a slight film of either is left on the metal, not only will the adhesion be poor, causing peeling, but it will be apt to come through when the final finishing coats are applied, as the Filler and Primer are temporarily softened.

Application of Primer

After thoroughly cleaning, the parts are ready to receive the first coat of Metal Primer. This should be mixed in the approximate proportion of one-half Primer and one-half Thinner, in order to work freely through the spray, and it can then be applied in a manner similar to Lacquers and Lacquer Enamels. This coat should be allowed to dry for at least one hour before attempting to apply the Metal Filler and, while drying, handling with greasy or dirty hands should be avoided.

Application of Filler

The Filler, also mixed equal parts Filler and Thinner, is likewise applied with a spray, and a coat about as heavy as the Primer should be applied as uniformly as possible. This and each succeeding application should stand a half hour or longer between coats. After applying as many coats as are considered necessary (this is determined principally by the surface condition of the parts being finished), the work is left to dry one hour or more, after which the glazing operation may be started.

Application and Sanding of Glaze

If the Glaze is to be used for filling large holes or exceptionally rough surfaces (known as spot glazing), it should be applied as furnished without additional thinning. This should be done with a putty knife in the same manner as a nailhole would be filled with putty. Care should be taken to press the Glaze firmly into the cavity being filled, so as to exclude any possible chance of air forming underneath and causing poor adhesion. If a fairly smooth surface is to be glazed completely, we would suggest the use of a glazing knife which is somewhat wider than an ordinary putty knife, and more limber. When applied by this method, the Glaze should be thinned to a proper working consistency with the Thinner. It should not be thinned too much, however, since there must be sufficient body to work well with the knife. In using this knife, it will be found easier to work from the middle of the blade, keeping the glazing material from forming ridges at the extreme points. If, in spite of this precaution, raised surfaces are evident, care should be exercised to remove them by a downward sweep of the knife, since an upward stroke would have a tendency to dig into the Primer and Filler, temporarily softened by the application of the Glaze.

When the shape of the object or other conditions prohibit the use of the knife, the Glaze can be reduced with Thinner and applied with a soft bristle brush. This should dry thoroughly in two hours, although, if it can be spared, additional time will tend to make the sanding process easier. For the first sanding, we suggest the use of Emery or Carborundum Paper, about the grade of No. 0 Sandpaper, followed by a light sanding, using Emery or Carborundum Paper corresponding to No. 000 Sandpaper. Because of its superior cutting qualities, compared with Sand and Emery Paper, Carborundum is better adapted to this class of work; besides it has not the same tendency to gum. Some operators prefer to use the paper wet, as the work will sand cleaner and the paper will cut better. If this process is followed, a special grade of paper will be required, which can be purchased at any supply house catering to this trade. If any small holes appear after sanding, they can be refilled and resanded; then, after thoroughly dusting, the work is ready for the finishing coats.

Before the application of Lacquers or Lacquer Enamels, care should be taken to prevent any grease or moisture from the hands or otherwise getting on the work, since marks from this source sometimes cause the Enamel to lift from the Filler or show bubbles. Where a smooth, lustrous finish is desired, Lacquer Enamels may be rubbed with powdered Pumice Stone and water, which makes a perfect foundation for the application of a glossy Finishing Enamel.

Send us your problem and our Service Department will solve it for you free of charge, or send for one of our representatives who cover every territory and he will do the same. We will be glad to send you samples and answer any inquiries.



The
**EGYPTIAN LACQUER
MANUFACTURING CO.**

**5 East 40th Street
New York**

Branch Offices
Chicago Los Angeles San Francisco